

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the  
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1957



R O T H E R H A M   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

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ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:-	Mr. J. Eastwood Mr. J. Turner



# ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT - 1957

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### Comments

Recent innovations in the health services of the district include the operation of a new mobile clinic in outlying villages for infant welfare, the opening of a temporary occupation centre for mental defectives at Maltby and the introduction of polio, tuberculosis and influenza vaccinations.

The Speech Therapy Clinic is open again after some months interruption due to the resignation of the therapist and there is now still closer liaison with hospital staffs in the care of discharged patients.

Some noticeable public health improvements are the better survival of the helpless and the infirm at the two extremes of life. Infants are passing more successfully through the dangers of their first year with the guidance given to their mothers by the Health Visitors and the elderly are having their days prolonged by the attention given to their meals, fires, house-cleaning as well as by increased nursing attention from the Home Nurses.

The biggest problem in Public Health remains the infections of the nose, throat and chest. Its edges are being eaten away by the eradication of tuberculosis and by the effective treatment of the pneumonias but the main bulk of the respiratory infections, encouraged by a cold, damp, smoke-polluted, winter atmosphere, still remain.

The diarrhoeal diseases are the second problem in importance and one cannot resist the comment that an improvement in plain, ordinary cleanliness by everyone would drastically reduce the countless cases of dysentery in winter and the far too frequent cases of food poisoning in summer.

Better use might be made of the services provided for the benefit of the public. Beginning with the unborn child, all expectant mothers should regularly attend for examination at the Council clinics or at the surgeries of their family doctors, so that any complications which happen to develop during pregnancy may be detected in their earliest stages. The most frequent of these is toxæmia and this may require the mother's admission to hospital.

All expectant mothers should have their blood examined early in pregnancy and, if they are rhesus negative, should have another examination for antibodies at the thirty-fourth week. More than half the children born to mothers with a combination of these two conditions require a blood exchange.

It may be useful for expectant mothers to know that they can obtain dentures free under the County Council Scheme during pregnancy and for the twelve months after the birth of their babies.

Babies require a regular check at Infant Welfare Clinics to correct inadequate or excessive feeding and to remedy the numerous minor troubles which are closely associated with immaturity.

One of the greatest puzzles encountered by young mothers is the long and complicated list of immunisations advised for their children soon after birth. Fortunately the burden of attending the clinic for over a dozen injections is being made easier this year by an injection combining the vaccines of whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus and there is hope of further simplification in the future by a combination of four vaccines in one injection.



Polio vaccination, which is given from six months to school leaving age, is the most popular; whooping cough vaccination, given from the first few weeks of life to four years of age, is a close runner up; B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis, given at thirteen years of age, also brings a very good acceptance rate, but there is a certain amount of apathy towards diphtheria immunisation because of the absence of this disease from the district for ten years and still less enthusiasm is shown for smallpox vaccination as smallpox has not shown itself in the area for over twenty years.

The results of vaccination are seen in the disappearance of diphtheria and smallpox and in the reduction in the attack rate of whooping cough from 80 per cent to 30 per cent in families exposed to infection. Other vaccines have not been in use long enough to produce such obvious results, but there is every reason to expect that tetanus vaccine will bring a reduction in the 200 cases and 80 deaths from tetanus in the country each year and render unnecessary the innumerable injections which have to be given in hospital casualty departments to injured persons. Polio vaccine should also reduce the numbers of this severely crippling disease.

Mention may be made here of influenza vaccine, which was given to a selected group of doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and home helps on a more or less experimental basis in November. If this vaccine is developed effectively it will outweigh all the others in its future importance.

Continuing the subject of infectious disease and what the public can do in its prevention, food poisoning next deserves attention. In canteens and restaurants, to minimise the dangers of infection, reheated dishes should be avoided, stews should be cooked in small containers and gravy should be freshly prepared each day. 83 per cent of food poisoning is due to contamination of meat dishes.

Another disease which could be prevented by a higher standard of hygiene is dysentery. This increasingly common diarrhoeal disease is spread by contact between one person and another. It is found on the hands of patients and carriers and on water-closet seats. The thorough washing of hands after using the toilet and better cleanliness of sanitary conveniences would cut down cases.

Tuberculosis is disappearing, but its complete elimination would be hastened by the more thorough tracing of carriers, particularly those among elderly people, who generally have the mistaken idea that it is a waste of time for them to attend mass-radiography sessions. There is nothing more tragic than a child dying from tuberculosis meningitis when the infection is traced to an elderly relative with a long standing cough who has never troubled to attend for a chest X-ray.

The risk of tuberculosis from milk is abolished by compulsory pasteurisation, but farmers and farm-labourers who obtain raw milk from their own herds should always boil milk before use.

Leaving the subject of infection, but continuing with the theme of avoidable illnesses, it is proved that there is some association between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. This is a risk which could very readily be avoided.

There are too many accidents to children and to old people in the homes. Children too frequently come in contact with unguarded fires, are scalded with boiling saucepans and kettles, with hot tea and with hot-water for washing. Dangerous tablets and medicines are left much too frequently within their reach. Old people, with their brittle bones, have too many fractures from falls on slippery floors, over carpets, down steps and on steep, dark, staircases without hand-rails.



The care of the elderly demands more and more attention. They number one in nine of the population today and will become one in seven in another twenty years' time. With this increase in numbers there is a corresponding increase in the elderly who live alone and who are liable to become crippled, mentally-enfeebled and bed-ridden. The Home Help service aids many elderly people to continue living at home. This is a valuable aspect of the service because elderly people in institutions lose their initiative and independence and tend to decline in health. More help from relatives and neighbours would be of great value to the elderly.

School examinations show that over ninety per cent of children require dental attention. Between one district and another there is an unfortunate variation in the number of acceptances for treatment. This is partly due to interruptions in treatment caused by shortages of the school dental staff and partly to a lack of interest by parents.

Defective speech is a severe handicap in life and speech therapy is most important for secondary school pupils, who through their attendance for speech training are liable to miss instruction for important examinations. It is in mentally backward children that the results of speech training are poorest.

Works managers and directors might think a little more about smoke prevention. I know how irritating it is to have an inspector calling to complain about a smoking chimney when business worries are pressing, but a clean atmosphere is just as important as clean food - and perhaps more so, because we have not discovered all the harmful effects of tar, sulphur dioxide and fluorine which pollute the atmosphere of industrial districts.

Before smokeless zones are formally introduced, the housewife can play her part by installing fireplaces which burn smokeless fuels and by using these fuels at every opportunity.

Everyone has read about the dangers of accidents on the roads, the noise of traffic which goes on throughout the night to disturb the sleep of a large proportion of the population, the black smoke from diesel motors and the dust which drifts into the homes, but I have never seen the fact sufficiently stressed that a large number of elderly people suffer from visual and hearing defects which render them incapable of appreciating the rate of approach of fast-moving vehicles. Handicapped elderly persons and irresponsible children require more consideration than they get from drivers on the roads.

Comments are made by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his section of the report upon sanitation, food inspection and housing.

J. M. WATT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Council Offices,  
Grove Road,  
ROTHERHAM.

# ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1957

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (estimated mid-1957)	...				55,460
Number of inhabited houses	...	...			16,772
Rateable value at 1.4.57	...	...	...		£411,035
Product of penny rate	...	...	...		£1,646.7s.0d.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	573	549	1,122
Illegitimate	17	15	32
Total	590	564	1,154

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 20.8

Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 18.9

Comparability factor: .91

#### Stillbirths

Total stillbirths: 33

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: 27.8

Rate per 1,000 population: 1.67

#### Deaths

Total Deaths: 496

Crude rate per 1,000 population: 8.9

Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 13.5

Comparability factor: 1.51

#### Infant Deaths (Under one year of age)

Total infant deaths: 37

Rate per 1,000 live births: 32.1

#### Maternal Deaths

There was one maternal death in the Rotherham Rural District during the year.

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths: .84

#### Neo-natal Mortality (Deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

Total deaths: 29

Rate per 1,000 live births: 25.1



BIRTH, MORTALITY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES FOR 1957

	Rotherham Rural District	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth Rate	20.8	16.6	16.1
Adjusted Birth Rate	18.9	16.7	16.1
Crude Death Rate	8.9	11.7	11.5
Adjusted Death Rate	13.5	12.7	11.5
Infective and Parasitic Disease exc. tuberculosis but including syphilis and other V.D.	0.05	0.07	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.07	0.08	0.09
Tuberculosis, Other	-	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.07	0.09	0.10
Cancer	1.48	1.87	2.09
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.21	1.95	*
Heart and Circulatory	2.87	4.30	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.17	1.37	*
Maternal Mortality	0.84	0.51	0.47
Infant Mortality	32.1	26.4	23.0
Neo-Natal Mortality	25.1	18.9	16.5
Stillbirth Rate	27.8	23.9	22.4
<u>Infectious Diseases</u> (Corrected)			
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.036	0.04	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.99	0.79	0.66
Whooping Cough	2.1	1.29	1.89
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	0.036	0.11	0.08
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	25.0	17.46	14.11
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.036	0.05	0.07
Non-paralytic	0.018	0.01	0.04
Acute Pneumonia	0.50	0.82	0.73
Dysentery	3.7	0.85	0.64

\*Figures not available



## Population

The population still showed a further increase on previous years. The estimated total for mid-1957 was 55,460, an increase of 1,350 on 1956 and 7,422 on the 1951 census.

### POPULATION - PARISH DISTRIBUTION

PARISH	Census 1951	Estimated mid-1956	Estimated mid-1957
Aston-cum-Aughton	6,710	7,580	7,770
Bramley	3,726	4,190	4,295
Brampton Bierlow	3,498	3,939	4,038
Brinsworth	3,089	3,483	3,571
Catcliffe	2,048	2,303	2,361
Dalton	7,473	7,977	8,176
Hooton Levitt	92	103	106
Hooton Roberts	181	203	208
Orgreave	457	515	528
Ravenfield	771	864	886
Thrybergh	4,469	5,026	5,152
Thurcroft	5,885	6,962	7,137
Treeton	2,040	2,377	2,437
Ulley	200	222	228
Wentworth	1,434	1,649	1,691
Whiston	2,780	3,128	3,207
Wickersley	3,185	3,579	3,669
TOTALS	48,038	54,100	55,460

## Births

There were 1,154 live births allocated to the Rotherham Rural District during 1957. This gave a crude rate of 20.8 per thousand and a comparable rate of 18.9 per thousand population.

33 stillbirths were also recorded during the same period. This gave a stillbirth rate of 27.8 per thousand births and 1.67 per thousand population.

### PARISH DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS

PARISH	Live Births	Stillbirths
Aston-cum-Aughton	152	5
Bramley	129	6
Brampton Bierlow	63	-
Brinsworth	87	-
Catcliffe	43	1
Dalton	157	4
Hooton Levitt	1	-
Hooton Roberts	2	-
Orgreave	8	2
Ravenfield	26	-
Thrybergh	134	3
Thurcroft	173	7
Treeton	52	2
Ulley	3	-
Wentworth	22	-
Whiston	74	3
Wickersley	28	-
TOTALS	1,154	33

Institutional Confinements

INSTITUTION	Number of Confinements
Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	287
Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley	139
Jessop Hospital, Sheffield	53
Clifton Lane Nursing Home, Rotherham	34
St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley	13
Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown	7
Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	4
Nether Edge Hospital, Sheffield	1
Fairfield Nursing Home, Chesterfield	1
Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham	1
Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley	1
Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln	1
Claremont Nursing Home, Sheffield	1
Kilton Hospital, Worksop	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>545</u>

Midwifery duties carried out by Midwives in the Rotherham Rural District:-

	<u>Confinements Attended</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
* Mrs. V. Beaumont (terminated duties 31.8.57)	18	377
Mrs. N. Butterfield	77	1,927
Mrs. N. M. Dunford (terminated duties 14.6.57)	6	428
Mrs. F. E. Daniels (Relief Midwife)	69	1,847
Miss C. Hemingway (Relief Midwife)	86	2,122
Miss E. Hemingway	59	1,914
Mrs. C. King	81	1,930
Mrs. E. Perkins	64	1,861
Mrs. I. Spencer	70	1,907
Mrs. O. Saxby (Relief Midwife)	90	2,082
* Miss B. Swift (terminated duties 30.9.57)	14	511
Mrs. H. Tyers	70	2,449

\* Home Nurse/Midwife



Domiciliary and Institutional Births (Divisional Table)

DETAILS	B I R T H S				TOTAL
	<u>Domiciliary</u>		<u>Institutional</u>		
	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	
Primary notifications received	1,065	19	581	12	1,677
Inward transfers	21	1	609	28	659
Total notifications received	1,086	20	1,190	40	2,336
Outward transfers	15	-	372	8	395
Total adjusted notifica- tions.	1,071	20	818	32	1,941

Analysis of Institutional Births

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>
Born in (a) Hospitals	571	28
(b) Maternity Homes	209	4
(c) Nursing Homes	<u>38</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>818</u>	<u>32</u>

Domiciliary Births

Number of deliveries attended by midwives in the Division during 1957:-

Doctor not booked

Doctor present at time of delivery ... .. 20  
 Doctor not present at time of delivery ... .. 258

Doctor booked

Doctor present at time of delivery  
 (either the booked doctor or another) ... .. 177  
 Doctor not present at time of delivery ... .. 613  
 Total ... .. 1,068

16 cases were delivered by midwives from adjoining districts and by private midwives.

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, etc.  
 (Divisional Figures)

Cases attended by domiciliary midwives:-

	<u>Pethidine</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>Gas and Air</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>With</u> <u>Pethidine</u>	<u>Trilene</u> <u>Alone</u>	<u>With</u> <u>Pethidine</u>
When doctor was present	80	23	52	1	3
When doctor was not present	373	82	167	1	3

### Medical Aid (Divisional Figures)

The General Practitioners were called to give medical aid at confinements or in connection with confinements, as analysed below, in 157 instances:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	39
Labour	...	...	...	81
Lying-in	...	...	...	26
The Child	...	...	...	11

### Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

107 expectant and nursing mothers from the Rotherham Rural District received dental treatment under the County Scheme during the year.

### Ante-natal Clinics

#### ATTENDANCES DURING 1957

CLINIC	Number of women who attended during the year	Total number of attendances made
BRAMLEY	36	228
CATCLIFFE	26	54
CORTONWOOD	21	87
DALTON	183	712
SWALLOWNEST	53	240
THURCROFT	128	429
TOTALS	447	1,750

### Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

46 cases were reported and dealt with in the Division during 1957.

16 mothers were under 20 years, 14 were in the 20 to 25 year group and 16 were over 25 years of age.

29 mothers kept their babies.  
1 baby was adopted.  
1 baby died.  
2 babies were taken by the grandparents.  
1 case was settled by marriage.  
12 cases were not finally settled at the end of the year.

### Care of Premature Babies

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.



### Health Visiting

The following visits were made by Health Visitors to children under five years of age in the Rotherham Rural District:-

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	... ..	1,781
Total number of visits paid to children under one year of age	... ..	7,735
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	... ..	4,679

### Infant Welfare Clinics

#### ATTENDANCES DURING 1957

CLINIC	Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year
BRAMLEY	113	1,992
CATCLIFFE	81	955
CORTONWOOD	228	2,353
DALTON	271	2,495
SWALLOWNEST	419	3,607
THURCROFT	327	3,896
WHISTON	92	602
MOBILE CLINIC	207	2,153
TOTALS	1,738	18,053

### Deaths

496 deaths were recorded in 1957 in the Rotherham Rural District.

The principal causes of death were:-

Heart and circulatory diseases	... ..	159
Cancer	... ..	71
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	67
Violence	... ..	36

### Infant Mortality

There were 37 infant deaths in the Rotherham Rural District during the year. The infant death rate was 32 per thousand live births.

Of the 37 infants who died, 29 were under 4 weeks of age.

# Infant Deaths (continued)

## TREND OF INFANT DEATHS OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1948	971	48	49
1949	976	50	57
1950	989	41	43
1951	921	32	35
1952	894	29	33
1953	947	39	38
1954	973	31	32
1955	1,031	35	34
1956	1,163	37	32
1957	1,154	37	32

# Infectious Diseases

## PARISH DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<u>PARISH</u>	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Encephalitis	Polio.Paralytic	Polio.Non-Paralytic	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection
Aston-cum-Aughton	150	31	11	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bramley	146	7	108	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brampton Bierlow	106	2	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brinsworth	109	10	6	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Catcliffe	49	3	1	5	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Dalton	170	4	50	4	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hooton Levitt	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	10	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenfield	72	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	82	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Thurcroft	239	29	1	12	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Treeton	143	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	15	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiston	77	17	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wickersley	44	9	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,414	122	207	55	28	5	4	2	2	1	2	2



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING  
1957

<u>Disease</u>	Age in Years												Totals
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yrs.& Over	Age Unknown	
Measles	64	137	155	179	188	654	21	2	2	-	-	12	1,414
Whooping Cough	11	17	12	11	22	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	122
Dysentery	9	20	15	13	15	74	22	8	22	5	3	1	207
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	6	4	30	8	2	2	-	-	-	55
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	8	6	7	-	28
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis:-													
Paralytic	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Non-Para.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Influenza Epidemic

The first sign of the world-wide epidemic of Virus A. influenza was a trickle of cases during July and August. A sharp rise in cases at the beginning of September marked the start of the epidemic proper which climbed to its peak on 20th September and continued to the end of October when it ended as abruptly as it began.

The epidemic reduced school attendances to fifty per cent, increased sickness rates four times among employed persons and infected the majority of the population before it finished.

The usual influenza symptoms of headache, prostration, pains in the limbs and raised temperature were of moderate severity; the debility in convalescence cleared up after a fortnight.

Complications were not common and only 17 cases of pneumonia were notified in the Division (7 of these were admitted to hospital).

A group of 8 deaths was registered which is a modest total compared with the numbers recorded in quite small outbreaks during an average winter. Of these deaths, 5 were in persons over 65 years of age.

The striking features of this epidemic were, the new type influenza Virus A responsible, the complete lack of resistance to its spread, its onset during fine weather in early autumn, the small number of hospital admissions, the absence of any special demand for Home Nursing or Home Help assistance, the overwhelming demand for home visits from family doctors, the ability shown by infected families to fend for themselves.

## Influenza (continued)

After the epidemic ended a supply of Virus A (Asian Type) vaccine was received for administration to certain special groups, which included nurses and ambulance drivers. The number of reactions after these injections was very high and the absence of a second wave of influenza did not put the vaccine to any real test, but the chief hope in the future, as far as influenza is concerned, rests with the development of this vaccine.

## Tuberculosis

	<u>Rotherham Rural District</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of cases on register at 1st January, 1957	126	94	32	31
Number of cases added during the year (notifications received)	20	6	1	2
Number of cases added during the year, i.e. transfers in, return to register, etc.	4	5	-	-
Cases removed during the year	16	9	6	5
Cases on register at 31st December, 1957	134	96	27	28

## Tuberculosis Contacts

Persons known to have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis were examined at the Chest Clinic, Chatham Street, Rotherham, or, if more convenient, at Mexborough or Sheffield.

## Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

1,923 visits were made in the Divisional area by members of the health visiting staff specially detailed for this work.

The Health Visitors recommended cases for extra milk, as shown in the following table.

### Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of patients in the Division receiving extra nourishment on 1st January, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Number of patients in the Division granted extra nourishment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of grants discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77

## Tuberculosis - Care and After-Care

Two cases from this Division illustrate the working of the County Council's Scheme for the home care of tuberculosis patients:-

A young married woman with two children developed pulmonary tuberculosis and required prolonged treatment in bed at home. The Home Nurse visited on alternate days to give streptomycin injections



## Tuberculosis - Care and After-Care (continued)

and the County Ambulance conveyed the patient once each week to the Chest Clinic for surgical treatment.

Family contacts were given appointments at the Chest Clinic for X-rays and tuberculin tests. One child was admitted to the sanatorium after examination and the other was given B.C.G. vaccination.

When the housing circumstances of the family had been considered by a joint meeting of the Chest Physician, Public Health Inspector, Tuberculosis Visitor, Housing Manager and myself, the local Council was asked to give the family a new Council house and did so.

Throughout the mother's illness a Home Help attended daily to clean the house, light fires, prepare meals, make beds and attend to the family shopping.

Two pints of milk were supplied to the patient each day under the County Council Scheme; she was kept supplied with sputum cartons and, in convalescence, was given a marquetry set to occupy her time.

All this attention was given to good purpose because at the end of the year the patient was well on the way to recovery.

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The second case was a young married man who had suffered several years of incapacity from tuberculosis. When he had completed sanatorium treatment and had been re-housed, he was found employment as a car park attendant by the Rotherham Tuberculosis Care Committee. This Committee receives an annual grant from the County Council and provides light work, under healthy conditions, for patients who have been ill for long periods. Patients seem to find little difficulty in progressing to better-paid jobs from these car parks and they provide a most useful scheme of rehabilitation.

## Immunisations and Vaccinations

(Rotherham Rural District)	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	439	39
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	430	-
Number of persons vaccinated against smallpox	296	37

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1957 2,442 children in the Division were vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

## B.C.G. Vaccination

No B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out during 1957 in the schools.

## Tuberculin Test Twelve Months After Vaccination

Number vaccinated in 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
Number tuberculin tested twelve months after vaccination	...							288
Result of test:-	Positive	...	...	...	211			
	Negative	...	...	...	75			
	Not ascertained	...			2			

# B.C.G. Vaccination - Contact Scheme

Details of B.C.G. vaccination of contacts carried out by Chest Physician:-

	AGE GROUPS													All Ages
	Under 1 year				Years									
	Months													
	0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-		
Vaccinated														
Male ... ..	7	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	3	5	1	-	23	
Female ...	4	3	2	2	3	-	-	2	5	1	2	-	24	
Total ...	11	3	5	3	4	1	1	2	8	6	3	-	47	

Result of  
Vaccination:-

## Successful

Male ... ..	5	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	3	5	1	-	21
Female ...	4	2	2	2	3	-	-	2	5	1	2	-	23
Total ...	9	2	5	3	4	1	1	2	8	6	3	-	44

Not finally  
ascertained

2m 1f - - - - - - - - - - 3

## Mass-Radiography

I give below particulars of a Mass-Radiography Survey held at the Swallownest Church Hall during September, 1957:-

Total number of persons examined ... .. 482

Abnormalities discovered:-

Active tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil
Inactive tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil
Abnormalities of bony thorax and soft tissues					3
Abnormalities of heart and blood vessels					5
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis, non-tuberculous				...	1
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	4



# STATISTICAL RETURN OF OTHER WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

(Divisional report except where stated)

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1957:-

School entrants	...	...	...	...	1,156
7 to 8 year old pupils	...	...	...	...	792
Last year primary pupils	...	...	...	...	685
First year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	734
Last year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	<u>1,217</u>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>4,584</u>

Number of children examined at special inspections: 1,714

Number of children examined at re-inspections: 96

## Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

Age Groups Inspected	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	% of Col. 2.	Number	% of Col. 2.
Entrants	1,156	1,144	99.0	12	1.03
7 to 8 year group	792	779	98.3	13	1.06
Last year primary	685	667	97.3	18	2.06
First year secondary	734	728	99.1	6	.08
Last year secondary	1,217	1,203	98.8	14	1.01
TOTAL	4,584	4,521	98.6	63	1.3

## Cleanliness of School Children

Total number of children seen at cleansing surveys: 12,999

Number found to be infested with vermin: 568

## Diseases of the Skin

Number of children treated during the year:

Impetigo	18
Other skin diseases	38

## Minor Ailments Clinics

Number of children treated during the year: 2,118

## SPECIALIST CLINICS - Rotherham Rural District

### Ophthalmic Clinic

Number of children seen at the Ophthalmic Clinic 646

Glasses were prescribed for 367 children.

## Specialist Clinics (continued)

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Number of children seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic 57

17 children were referred for operative treatment.

### Orthopaedic Clinic

Number of children seen at the Orthopaedic Clinic:-

School children	35
Pre-school children	1

### Paediatric Clinic

Number of children seen at the Paediatric Clinic 15

### Child Guidance Clinic

Number of children seen at the Child Guidance Clinic 8

### Speech Therapy Clinic

Number of children treated at the Dalton Clinic 14

Defects of articulation	7
Stammering	3
Defective speech	4

### Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

14 sessions were held during 1957 in the Division at which 12 children made 80 attendances.

### Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

51 candidates were examined prior to admission to Training Colleges.

### Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (Employment of Children)

129 children were examined during 1957 to ascertain their fitness for employment (including entertainments).

### HOME NURSING

Analysis of cases and visits:-

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses
Medical ... ..	1,432	41,526
Surgical ... ..	430	9,002
Infectious Diseases	1	39
Tuberculosis ... ..	34	6,183
Maternal complications	21	270
Totals ...	1,918	57,020
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of the first visit	615	29,152
Children under 5 years of age included in the above	159	1,943
Patients included in the above who had more than 24 visits during the year	165	11,222



## HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.57 ... .. 62

Number of cases provided with help during 1957:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	134	14,017
Tuberculosis	9	1,481
Chronic sick: 65 years & over	233	48,937
Under 65 years	20	6,141
Others	44	8,138
Total	440	78,714

The supervision of Home Helps was carried out in the main by two Assistant Health Visitors who made 6,967 visits during the year.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following figures were provided by the County Ambulance Officer:-

Vehicles available:-

<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
3 ambulances	1 ambulance
1 ambulance sitting bus	

Number and analysis of cases conveyed by ambulance:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
Stretcher cases ... ..	2,783	75
Sitting cases ... ..	<u>11,760</u>	<u>4,474</u>
Admissions ... ..	1,700	58
Discharges ... ..	979	159
Transfers ... ..	70	-
Out-Patients ... ..	11,446	4,328
Accidents ... ..	<u>348</u>	<u>4</u>
Total number of patients	<u>14,543</u>	<u>4,549</u>

## GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Number of patients who attended the Group Training Classes held at Dalton and Catcliffe Clinics during 1957:-

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Dalton ... ..	4	3	-	-
Catcliffe ... ..	3	2	1	-
Total attendances made:-				
Dalton ... ..	182	160	-	-
Catcliffe ... ..	144	47	34	-

### Group Training Classes (continued)

Plans were well advanced by December, 1957 for the opening of an Occupation Centre and the consequent closure of Group Training Classes.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Social Worker, Miss C. M. Ball, had her area reduced and was able to devote all her time to the 180 cases on the register for this Division.

Miss Ball made supervisory visits to the homes and also supplied reports to the staffs of mental hospitals upon the home circumstances of their patients.

### CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Neglect of children is not always caused maliciously or from indifference and occasionally cases occur in which the parents are overwhelmed by unfortunate circumstances.

An example of this was a case reported of a mother who had a severe and prolonged illness which resulted in her home becoming filthy and in the two children being neglected. The father was working long hours and was unable to cope with the many problems which arose, including the appearance of one child at the Juvenile Court and complaints from the Education Department about frequent absences from school.

When the children had been removed to a Children's Home, the Health Visitor arranged for a Home Help to clean up the house, contacted the family doctor and arranged for the mother's admission to hospital.

As a result of these efforts the home was re-established on a proper basis.



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

## Housing Statistics:-

Number of dwelling houses in the district ... ..	16,772
Number of back to back houses included in above ... ..	17

## Inspection of Dwelling Houses during Year (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ... ..	173
Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	1,234
Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	173

## Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action ... ..	213
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## Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year

### Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957:-

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	21
Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners ... ..	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner ... ..	6

## Proceedings Under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	30
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners ... ..	48
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	5

## Proceedings Under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

### (Demolition Orders)

(1) Number of representations etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation ... ..	67
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	67
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	24
(4) Action under Sections 10 & 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Closing Orders made	3

## Proceedings Under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957

### (Closing Orders)

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil

Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957, and the  
Housing Repairs & Rent Act 1954.

(Clearance Areas)

(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	...	Nil
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	... ..	-
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	... ..	-
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:-		
(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	... ..	-
(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	... ..	-

Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during year	...	52
Number of persons rehoused from Clearance Areas during year	...	86

Overcrowding

(1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at end of year	11
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... .. 18
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... .. 98
(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	... 10
(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	... 7
(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... .. 43

New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By Local Authority	... .. 148
By Private Enterprise	... .. 267

Slum Clearance

The rehousing of families occupying slum clearance houses was resumed in 1951 and since that time gradual progress has been made. The following statement gives details of the numbers of families rehoused each year:-

Action taken resulting in rehousing	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Demolition Orders	8	4	5	11	8	9	11
Closing Orders	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
Undertakings	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
Clearance Areas	-	3	-	2	54	10	11
Unfit houses owned by the Council	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Totals	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>35</u>

The unfit houses owned by the Council, to which reference is made in the above statement, are huts at Harley Camp, in the Parish of Wentworth.

When the 1957 programme was formulated it was decided to build 40 houses for the rehousing of families from unfit property. The programme was subsequently extended so as to provide for the building of 60 houses. This programme was not completed in 1957 and is now named the 1957/58 programme.

At the end of the year 175 unfit houses remained in the Slum Clearance Programme.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954. Rent Act 1957

In 19 cases the Council made advances to assist persons to purchase houses in the area. The older type house appeared to be in more demand than formerly - undoubtedly due to the high purchase price of new houses - these houses were improved after purchase and grants allowed by the Council for this purpose.



## Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954. Rent Act 1957 (continued)

67 grants were made during the year for the improvement of houses. 26 were made to owner/occupiers; 7 were made to landlords who wished to improve their property; and the National Coal Board obtained grants for the improvement of 34 of their houses.

### Rent Act 1957

When the above Act came into operation the Council set up a Committee for the purpose of advising tenants and landlords on matters arising under the provisions of the Act. The Committee met on fixed days and times each week and notice of the meetings was given in the local press.

Most sought after information was on the accuracy of the notices of increase of rent served on tenants; items of disrepair which could be included on Form G; and the procedure for applying and the circumstances under which applications should be made for Certificates of Disrepair. Numerous enquiries were also dealt with through the department and visits made to houses at the request of tenants.

Up to 31st December, 1957, 33 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. As a result of these applications 23 undertakings were accepted from landlords following the service of Form J notices and 10 Certificates of Disrepair issued.

Under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, one Certificate of Disrepair was issued during the year. Six applications for the revocation of Certificates were received and of these one was rejected and five granted. Five Certificates of Disrepair, under this Act, were still in operation in the area.

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### Nuisances

Nuisances in hand at end of 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Nuisances found in 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Total abated during 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

### Closet Accommodation

Number of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,054
Total number of closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,371
Number of privies reconstructed as water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Percentage of closets on water carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.3%

### Drainage and Sewerage

Sewer extensions were carried out in the Parish of Bramley to serve 3 existing and 4 new properties. The village of Hooton Roberts was sewered and a new sewage disposal works was completed during the year;

## Drainage and Sewerage (continued)

this will enable water-closet conversions to be carried out during 1958. Repairs and improvements were carried out to sewers in the Parishes of Ravenfield and Ulley and a new filter was constructed at Wentworth Sewage works.

606 houses in several outlying parts of the district were not on public sewers, but out of that number 328 houses were drained to 296 cesspools. (In some cases two or more houses were drained to one cesspool).

The number of cesspools seems to be on the increase due to the fact that more people appear to be favouring remote parts of the area for building their own houses and others are accepting grants for improving existing houses in those areas.

The Council undertake to empty cesspools in the area and there are three Dennis - Cesspool Emptying vehicles operated by the Public Health Department, two of which are engaged full-time on this work and a fortnightly emptying service is maintained throughout the year. A minimum storage capacity of 1,400 gallons per house is specified for each cesspool.

I hereunder submit costs of cesspool emptying service for the year ended 31st March, 1957:-

### Cost Statement

	£	s.	d.
Labour	1,143	2	4
Transport	3,232	16	2
Plant & Equipment	962	13	5
Other Items	233	18	9
Gross Cost	£5,572	10	8
*Income	545	4	3
Net Cost	£5,027	6	5

\*Income is derived from the hire of vehicles to adjoining authorities and Nationalised Undertakings etc. for cesspool emptying.

Annual cost of emptying each cesspool - £16. 19s. 8d.

## Water Supply

Water is supplied by Sheffield Corporation, Rotherham Corporation, Wath Urban District Council and Doncaster Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Of the 16,772 dwelling houses in the area, all but 6 were on public supply.

Water samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and the reports indicate that the quality of the water is satisfactory. The water supplied by Wath Urban District Council, however, is permanently hard; the total hardness being 570.0 parts per million of which 395.0 parts per million is permanent hardness, the water is not, therefore, ideally suitable for domestic purposes.

There was improvement in the quantity of water available to those parts of the district - Thrybergh, Wickersley and Laughton - which hitherto suffered acutely from shortage during peak consumption periods. This was mainly due to the installation and modification of booster pumps.

The Sheffield Corporation and Doncaster Corporation water supplies are soft supplies and samples are examined periodically each year to ascertain the solvency action of the water on lead pipes. All samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.



## Water Supply (continued)

Samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and the following is a summary of the results:-

Sample No. 1. Wath Urban District Council.  
Sample No. 2. Doncaster Corporation.  
Sample No. 3. Sheffield Corporation.

<u>Physical Character</u>	<u>Samples</u>		
	<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2.</u>	<u>No. 3.</u>
Suspended matter	Very faint trace	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long	Clear	Clear	Clear
Taste	Colourless	Colourless	Yellowish
Odour	Slightly Saline	Normal	Normal
	None	None	None
<u>Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>		
Total solids dried at 180°C.	1,012.0	86.0	68.0
Chlorides in forms of chlorine	176.0	10.5	11.0
Equivalent of Sodium chloride	290.2	17.5	18.1
Nitrites	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.25	0.63	0.25
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	None	None	None
Total Hardness	570.0	39.0	38.0
Temporary Hardness	175.0	8.0	15.0
Permanent Hardness	395.0	31.0	23.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.33	0.57	1.22
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.020	0.016	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.008	0.008	0.032
Free Chlorine	None	0.10	0.06
Ph. Value	7.0	6.8	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	20.5	-	-
Fluorine (by distillation method)	0.15	-	-

## Shops Act 1950. Section 38

45 visits were made during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

## Tents, Vans & Sheds

In this district, the law relating to the control of caravans, contained in the Public Health Act 1936, is superseded by the Rotherham Rural District Act, 1931.

This local Act makes it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van, shed or similar structure without obtaining the prior approval of the Council; the effect of which is to make it possible to exercise a greater measure of control over this type of dwelling.

All applications for permission to occupy caravans in the area are considered by the Public Health Committee and, where circumstances warrant it, permission is granted for specified periods and extended permission is granted as circumstances require. Permission is always granted to applicants who are temporarily employed in the district on housing, public works, and open-cast mining sites, etc.

### Tents, Vans & Sheds (continued)

On the 31st December, 1957, 21 caravans were sited in the area.

### Factories Acts 1937 & 1948

There are 85 registered factories in the area. 93 visits were made during the year. In 2 cases defects were noted, 1 of which was remedied following service of informal notices.

### Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the department.

The following premises were treated for infestations during the year:-

	<u>Local Authority Premises</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>
Rat Infestations:-			
Major	5	-	-
Minor	17	288	2
Mice Infestations:-			
Major	-	-	-
Minor	-	31	8
Total treatments	22	319	10

The cost of treating business premises was recovered from the occupiers of the premises on a labour/material/establishment charge basis.

Close liaison exists between the rodent operative and the Agricultural Committee and almost all agricultural premises are under contract with the Agricultural Committee. In cases of difficulty the premises are referred to the local authority by the Ministry's Officers for action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

### Supervision of Food Supply

#### Milk Supply

The sale of raw ungraded milk was prohibited in the Rural District by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1953 which came into operation on 1st May, 1953.

There are 98 distributors of milk registered in the area compared with 101 in 1956; a decrease of 3.

The following licences are in force:-

#### Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949-1953

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised Milk	43	12
Sterilised Milk	64	7



Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested	38	11

The following table gives a summary of milk sample results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (past.)	26	1
Pasteurised	32	Nil
Sterilised	46	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	9	3

During 1957, 117 samples of milk were taken compared with 270 samples taken in 1956 and 51 inspections were made at the premises of distributors. This branch of the work was affected by petrol rationing in the early part of the year.

Meat Inspection

There are 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the area only 7 of which are in regular use. I hereunder submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1957:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	672	7	14	1,510	1,045	-
Number inspected	672	7	14	1,510	1,045	-

All diseases except  
Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	-	-	3	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis, and cysticercosis	3.1	-	-	0.19	0.47	-

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	15	-	-	-	9	-
Percentage of the number affected with tuberculosis	2.2	-	-	-	0.9	-

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Meat Inspection (continued)

The following organs and part carcasses were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

### Tuberculosis

<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
8 Heads & tongues	8 Heads
4 Livers	4 Sets of mesenteries
8 Sets of lungs	1 Pluck

### Other Diseases

<u>Beasts</u>
7 Livers (abscesses )
13 Livers (parasitic)
1 Liver (bacterial necrosis)
2 Heads & tongue (cysticercus bovis)
2 Skirts " "
2 Hearts " "
2 Sets lungs " "
1 Set lungs (abscesses)
1 Head & tongue (actinomycosis)
2 Kidneys (nephritis)
Part carcass and 4 lumbar vertebrae (melanosis)

<u>Pigs</u>
1 Heart (pericarditis)
2 Livers (cirrhosis)
1 Liver (interstitial hepatitis)
1 Set lungs (pneumonia)

<u>Sheep</u>
1 Head (bruising)
1 Pluck (haemorrhage)
1 Pluck (tumour)
1 Pluck (high blood content)
2 Kidneys (high blood content)
2 Hind legs (bruising)

2 cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found in food animals during 1957 and the carcasses were subject to the recommended refrigeration treatment.

The treatment of Cysticercus Bovis carcasses is carried out at the Rotherham Municipal Market by arrangement with Rotherham Corporation. Carcasses are delivered for refrigeration treatment and returned to the owners on production of a letter from the Chief Public Health Inspector, addressed to the Market Superintendent, authorising release.

The disposal of condemned meat is by burying in the case of small amounts; carcasses are sent to knackers yards for processing, after being coloured with naphthalene green G.S. dye, a supply of which is kept at each slaughterhouse and each district inspector carries a container spray.

All condemned meat is coloured with the dye after the owner has signed a certificate of surrender.



## Meat Inspection (continued)

The Slaughter of Animals Register contains the names and addresses of 47 licensed slaughtermen:-

- 17 are licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.
- 29 are licensed to slaughter all animals except horses.
- 1 holds a conditional licence to slaughter all animals, except horses, under supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

No person is licensed for the slaughter of horses.

The Cash Captive Bolt is the instrument in general use for the stunning of animals.

## Unfit Food

The following quantities of foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered by the owners:-

27 lbs. 10 ozs.	Canned Tomatoes
22 lbs. 9 ozs.	" Fruit
18 lbs. 10 ozs.	" Meat
4 lbs. 8 ozs.	" Rice
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	" Salmon
2 lbs. 8 ozs.	" Beans
31 lbs. 8 ozs.	Cheese
10 lbs.	Marmalade
7 lbs. 12 ozs.	Ground Rice
8 lbs.	Prunes
6 lbs.	Macaroni
6 lbs.	Cake
3 lbs.	Ham
2 lbs. 8 ozs.	Butter
2 lbs.	Jam
2 lbs.	Conserve
2 lbs.	Dates
3 lbs. 12 ozs.	White flour
1 lb.	Sausages
8 ozs.	Suet
6 packets	Steam pudding
6 bottles	Sauce
1 can	Evaporated milk

## Ice Cream Premises

There are 92 premises in the area registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. In each case pre-packed ice cream is purchased from wholesalers and stored in refrigerators prior to retail.

78 visits were made to registered premises during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

74 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:-

62 samples classified in Provisional Grade 1	
6 " " " " "	2
4 " " " " "	3
2 " " " " "	4

Special enquiries were made concerning the 6 samples falling into Grades 3 & 4. As a result of these enquiries it was found that plant defects had developed at a factory, in an adjoining district, on dates corresponding with the manufacturer's batch references on the consignment

### Ice Cream Premises (continued)

of ice cream from which 2 of the samples had been taken. The remaining 4 unsatisfactory results were found to be due to the breakdown of refrigerators at retail premises in the area.

### Supervision of Food Premises

The following is a classified list of food premises in the area:-

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	175
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	46
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	40
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	32
Canteen Premises	...	...	...	28
Greengrocery	...	...	...	19
Bakeries & Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	12
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	9
Cafes	...	...	...	3

Special attention was again given to the inspection of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

584 visits were made to food premises and as a result of these visits 20 informal notices were addressed to the occupiers of premises. Most of the visits were following upon the work which was in hand at the end of 1956.

No application has been received for a Certificate of Exemption under Regulation 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations. During the year, 85 premises were brought up to the standard required by the regulations; 179 food premises in all have now been brought up to standard since the regulations took effect.

In connection with Regulations 15, 16 & 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, all occupiers of food premises, whether self-contained shops or house shops, are required to provide separate fixed wash-basins and sinks with a constant supply of hot and cold water from taps over the sinks. The washing facilities (personal & equipment) are required to be sited in convenient positions on the premises having regard to the purposes for which they are required.

The following is a tabulated statement of the various deficiencies which were remedied in order to bring up to standard the 85 premises referred to above.



FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 - 1956

Type of Food Premises	Classified Statement of Deficiencies at Food Premises During 1957									
	Provision of Water Supply	Provision of Washing Facilities		Sanitary Accommodation		Repair &/or redecoration Premises	Provision of Clothing Lockers	Provision of First Aid Kits	Insufficient Protection of Exposed Foods	
	Hot	Cold	Personal	Equipment	Towels & Nail-brushes		Lighting Notices			
Fish Frying Premises	7	2	1	2	1		3	6	4	1
Grocers and General Dealers	58	49	40	5	36		39	43	7	8
Bakeries and Food Preparation Premises	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Butchers' Shops	9	9	7	2	8		5	5	2	2
Hotels and Licensed Premises	3	3	2	1	2		2	5	1	-
Canteen Premises	1	1	1	-	1		-	-	9	1

## Public Cleansing

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also Cleansing Superintendent and is responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

The public cleansing fleet consists of:-

- 8 Dennis (10 cubic yard) side loading refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis Diesel (16 cubic yard) vehicle, fitted with Shefflex Fore and Aft tipping body.
- 1 Dennis (12 cubic yard) vehicle fitted with Shefflex Fore and Aft tipping body.
- 1 Dennis vehicle converted for the carrying of covering material for use at tips.
- 3 Dennis (750/800 gallon) cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Chaseside mechanical shovel.
- 1 Bedford van for use of mechanics.

The district is divided into 8 collection areas and each vehicle is manned with a driver and 2 loaders; additional labour being directed to the districts according to seasonal requirements. Generally, a weekly collection is maintained throughout the district but during holidays (particularly statutory holidays) the interval of collection extends to 10 days until the position is restored with the assistance of spare vehicles and labour.

The Bin Bonus Scheme, first introduced in 1954, continues to work satisfactorily and teams of three men have collected between 150 and 200 dustbins per man per day. Spot checks are carried out in the collection areas to verify the accuracy of the workmen's day sheets.

The Bonus Scheme daily targets are:-

Driver & Loader 200 dustbins per day.					
"	"	2 Loaders	300 dustbins per day.		
"	"	3	360	"	"
"	"	4	425	"	"
"	"	5	510	"	"

The bonus rate payable for each dustbin collected in excess of the daily target figure is 1½d. from 1st April to 31st December, and 2½d. from 1st January to 31st March; the workmen in each team being paid equal shares of their total daily bonus earnings. The total amount paid in bonus earnings in 1957 was £1,818.

The attendance of workmen leaves much to be desired. It is necessary to engage 35 men to ensure that there is an adequate labour force available each day for refuse collection and disposal work. Out of a total of 9,058 man days in 1957, 1,415 man days or 15.6% were lost; 539 of those man days being lost by reason of uncertified absence.

The Council operate a scheme for the supply of all dustbins in the area for the storage of house refuse. Under this scheme the following bins were supplied during 1957:-

Dustbins supplied to new private houses	-	244
Replacement dustbins private houses	-	925
Dustbins supplied to new Council houses	-	124
Replacement dustbins Council houses	-	330

A total of 1,623 dustbins were issued at a cost of £3,334.



## Public Cleansing (continued)

A new 3 bay maintenance depot came into use in my department during the year. It was erected at a cost of £3,300 and is fully equipped for vehicle maintenance. All maintenance and repair work, with the exception of crankshaft grinding, is carried out within the department.

Three full-time mechanics are employed and 373 maintenance and repair jobs were done during the year:-

Cleansing Department	-	265
Estates Maintenance Department		100
Water Department	-	7
Clerk's Department	-	1

Further building is necessary to provide garage accommodation; stock rooms; workmen's messrooms. The cost of this building programme will be reflected in the annual costs during the next few years.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at 8 disposal points in the area. Annual rents of £70 to £75 per annum are paid by the Council for tipping space.

These high rents are due to the fact that suitable land is in great demand by steelworks etc., in Rotherham and Sheffield for the disposal of industrial waste. Recently the Council bought a quarry in the Thurcroft parish for refuse disposal and the purchase of other land has been under consideration for some time.

Land belonging to parish Councils and welfare organisations has been used for the disposal of house refuse; the department being under an obligation to soil, level and seed the land for use as sports grounds upon completion of tipping. Two such schemes have been completed and two others are in progress.

I hereunder submit costs of refuse collection service for the year ended 31st March, 1957:-

<u>Cost Statement</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Labour	8,016	3,209	11,225
Transport	11,800	2,535	14,335
Plant & Equipment, etc.	7,511	1,940	9,451
Other Items	<u>2,981</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>3,239</u>
Total Gross Expenditure	30,308	7,942	38,250
Gross Income	<u>715</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>891</u>
Net Cost	<u>29,593</u>	<u>7,766</u>	<u>37,359</u>
<u>Unit Costs</u>	<u>Collection</u>	<u>Disposal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gross cost of labour per ton	8/3d.	3/3d.	11/6d.
Transport per ton	12/1d.	2/7d.	14/8d.
Net cost per ton	30/4d.	8/-	38/4d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	£547	£144	£691
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£1,756	£461	£2,217

### Operational Statistics

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of	-	19,500 tons
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	-	16,850
Average haul by vehicles to disposal point	-	2½ miles

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Report by the Chief Smoke Inspector upon work done in the Rotherham Rural District during 1957.

Observations of 30 minutes' duration	...	...	...	311
Total minutes smoke observed	...	...	...	141.5
Average minutes emission for observation	...	...	...	0.455
Intimation Notices served	...	...	...	3
Abatement Notices served	...	...	...	4
Complaints received	...	...	...	2
Number of prosecutions made	...	...	...	Nil
Advisory visits to works	...	...	...	48

### Boiler Chimneys

The National Coal Board has continued with its policy to replace the use of steam winding by electrification. At Silverwood Colliery this conversion is still in progress, one shaft operating with electric winding. During the past year, 4 of the 14 hand-fired Lancashire boilers have been blanked off, leaving 10 boilers for service, thus reducing the atmospheric pollution in the area.

### Coke Ovens

The reconstruction work at Orgreave has continued during the year and 43 new ovens which were under construction are now in operation. Total number of ovens in service is now 86.

### Report on Spoilbanks

#### Cortonwood

The older spoilbank is now in use with tipping being carried out by an aerial ropeway elevator and buckets on the West face. Two shutes carry spoil to a lower level, a bulldozer being used for consolidating the spoil.

Isolated surface fires on the North and South faces are still apparent, but the tip appears to be quiescent underneath. Water sprays are not in use and a marked reduction of emission of smoke and fume as from previous years is apparent.

Approximately 5,600 tons of spoil are handled weekly. Boiler ashes, often the "trigger" for fires, are now used for road making and some are disposed of to outside contractors.

#### Nunnery

The original North face has been broken up by cutting, bulldozing and consolidating a roadway of 100' width to the top of the spoilbank; exposed parts of the tip are completely burned out.

A conveyor belt is now in use on the site discharging into dumper lorries where spoil is carried by way of roadway to top of tip and a layering method used.

No water sprays are in use and the tip is generally in very good condition, apart from isolated local heating on the surface. No smoke or fumes are being emitted at present.

#### Orgreave

This spoilbank is served by an aerial ropeway elevator and operating satisfactorily. A bulldozer consolidating layering system is being used. No traces of overheating, smoke or fumes.



## Spoilbanks (continued)

Orgreave - Approximately 10,000 tons of spoil are handled weekly.

### Silverwood

This heap is being operated satisfactorily and a conveyor belt tipping on the South face into Euclid dumpers and layering system is being used. A bulldozer is in use for consolidating. On the South West face Hudson side tip wagons and bulldozer consolidating is employed. There is no sign of surface heating or fires, and no sign of heating.

### Thurcroft

The spoil is being carried by rail dumpers and a layering system is being employed on two levels. Bulldozer consolidation is proving satisfactory.

Approximately 4,000 tons of spoil are handled weekly. There is no sign of smoke or fire.

### Brookhouse

The spoilbank is being operated satisfactorily with a layering system and bulldozer consolidating. There is no sign of heating or fire.

Average spoil handled weekly is 7,000 tons.

### Canklow

This tip is still used for industrial inert materials and appears in good condition. There is no surface heating or signs of smoke or fume.

### Treeton

No tipping is being carried out on the two disused heaps and both show no signs of overheating.

The material from this pit is deposited in Orgreave Colliery Tip. Average spoil per week is approximately 2,000 tons.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of all spoilbanks in the area.

### Bramley Atmospheric Pollution Gauge

Total solid matter deposited during 1957 (in tons per square mile) - 116.9

Insoluble matter	-	51.8
Soluble matter	-	65.1

For comparison, gauges in two central districts in Sheffield recorded the following amounts:-

Surrey Street	-	248.0 tons per square mile
Attercliffe	-	364.7 " " " "

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

Bramley and Treeton Sulphur Determination Gauges

Total sulphur determination by lead peroxide method during 1957  
(in milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day)

Bramley	-	18.6
Treeton	-	15.6

For comparison, gauges in two central districts in Sheffield recorded the following amounts:-

Surrey Street	-	35.5
Attercliffe	-	56.7

The three gauges for solid matter deposited and for sulphur determination are maintained by the Sheffield and District Clean Air Committee.

A smoke filter for the area is provided by the County Council at Maltby Council Offices and is operated by the Maltby Public Health Inspector.

The results from the four gauges are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research which correlates the readings obtained from all parts of the country.



## CLINICS HELD IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

### INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. W. Land Dibb
CATCLIFFE Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. R. G. Selby
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. G. H. Sedgwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Thursdays 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. P. C. Menneer (p.m. only)
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. H. M. Lyle
WHISTON Church Institute	Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	First Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m. and Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	First and Third Wednesdays in month 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. O'Hara

MOBILE CLINIC (Visits this area on alternate weeks)

<u>District</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Parking Place</u>
TREETON	Tuesday - 9.30 a.m.	Opposite No.3 Treetown Cres. Treeton
BRINSWORTH	Tuesday - 2 p.m.	Vacant land at the junction of Duncan Street and Brinsworth Lane, on the west side of Duncan Street.
RAVENFIELD COMMON	Wednesday - 9.30 a.m.	Opposite 11 Braithwell Rd. Ravenfield Common.
RAVENFIELD OLD VILLAGE	Wednesday - 11 a.m.	Main Street
WENTWORTH	Wednesday - 2 p.m.	Square in front of the George & Dragon.
HARLEY	Wednesday - 3 p.m.	The Square, Harley

SCHOOL CLINICS - Doctors' Sessions

<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Doctor Attending</u>
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Second Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Third Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Quarterly - Fourth Thursday morning	Dr. J. Lodwick
DALTON Nursery Hut	Second Thursday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Second Wednesday morning in month	Dr. J. Lodwick
THURCROFT School Medical Room	First Tuesday morning in month	Dr. M. J. Hallinan

SPEECH THERAPY CLASS

<u>Class</u>	<u>Day and Time</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesday afternoons	Miss H. M. Sherwood



MIDWIVES - Rotherham Rural District

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2177
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 2105
Miss C. Hemingway, 9 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 3364
Miss E. Hemingway, 5 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 2171
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 295
Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill	Thrybergh 292
Mrs. I. Spencer, 5 Arundel Street, Treeton	Woodhouse 2606
Mrs. M. T. Whiteley, 7 Estone Drive, Swallownest	Aston Common 384
Mrs. W. H. Wildsmith, 36 Garden Drive, Brampton Bierlow	Wombwell 3064

Temporary, Whole-time, Midwife

Mrs. H. Tyers, 27 Black Hill Road, Rotherham	-
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HOME NURSES - Rotherham Rural District

Miss M. Brennan, 29 Leedham Road, Rotherham	Rotherham 77932
Mrs. J. L. Dukes, 4 Rhodes Drive, Whiston	Rotherham 78038
Mrs. G. D. Lines, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Bramley	Wickersley 2316
Mrs. M. E. Lonnon, c/o 16 Brampton Street, Brampton Bierlow	-
Miss B. Palmer, 36 Thornton Street, Kimberworth, Rotherham	Rotherham 78442
Mrs. A. Roberts, 3 Rowena Drive, Thurcroft	Wickersley 3297
Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest	Aston Common 456
Mrs. C. Taylor, 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2103
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham	Rotherham 5608
Mrs. H. M. Trimble, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 434
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, 17 Springfield Road, Wickersley (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2247

Temporary, Whole-Time, Home Nurses

Mrs. K. Hale, 20 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby	-
Mrs. M. Parker, 147 Brinsworth Lane, Brinsworth	-

HEALTH VISITORS - Rotherham Rural District

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Miss F. Keynes (Divisional Superintendent Health Visitor) 12 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby	Wickersley 3366
Mrs. J. R. Barron, 92 Rotherham Road, Maltby	-
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales, nr. Sheffield	Kiveton 239
Miss G. Flinton, 38 Manor Road, Swinton, nr. Rotherham	Mexborough 3736
Miss A. Lawler, 6 Brocco Street, Sheffield, 3	Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Ave., Sheffield, 8	Sheffield 46532
Mrs. L. W. Roberts, 12 The Crescent End, Thurgroft	-
Mrs. M. Shaw, 28 Cotswold Crescent, Whiston	Rotherham 77945
Miss E. Short, 62 Lodge Lane, Aston	Aston Common 235
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2101

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. K. Black, 2 Moorfield Grove, Ravenfield	Wickersley 2633
Miss I. Noble, 26 Brinsworth Avenue, Whitehill, Brinsworth	Rotherham 3446

Part-Time, Assistant, Health Visitors

Mrs. V. M. Hopkinson, 49 St. John's Road, Rotherham	-
Mrs. N. Priestley, 23 Woodall Lane, Harthill, nr. Sheffield	-





